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LETTER
FROM
HON. AMOS KENDALL,
TO
HON. JAMES L. ORR,
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1860.

HON. JAMES L. ORR—*My Dear Sir*: Your letter of the 15th ult., reached Washington while I was absent in the North.

Though I did not contemplate when I wrote to you on the 9th ult., anything beyond a limited private correspondence, yet, having no opinion on the portentous condition of public affairs which I have a motive to conceal, or am ashamed to avow, I cheerfully comply with your suggestions.

You quote from my former letter the declaration that "my mind is equally clear that the South has long had a peaceful remedy within her reach, and has it still, though impaired by the recent conduct of some of her sons," and you ask of me a full explanation of my opinions on that point as well as "the remedy to be resorted to by us (the South) should the Government in November, pass into the hands of a party whose declared purpose is to destroy our property, amounting in value, at the present time, to not less than three billions, one hundred and fifty millions of dollars." You ask, "Can it be prudent, safe or manly in the South to submit to the domination of a party whose declared purpose is to destroy such an amount of property and subvert our whole social and industrial policy?"

In a subsequent part of your letter you call my attention to certain grievances endured by the South, and conclude your commentary on them as follows, viz:

"Is it wise, if we do not intend to submit to such consequences, to allow a Black Republicad President to be inaugurated, and put him in possession of the Army, the Navy, the Treasury, the armories and arsenals, the public property—in fact the whole machinery of the Government with its appendants and appurtenances? If the South should think upon this subject as I do, no Black Republican President should ever execute any law within her borders unless at the point of the bayonet and over the dead bodies of her slain sons."

I shudder at such sentiments coming from one whose sincerity I cannot doubt. The time was when 150,000 men tendered their services to the President to aid him it necessary in executing the laws of the United States; the time will be when 200,000 men will be volunteers for a like purpose, should resistance be made to his legitimate authority, no matter by what party he may be elected.

There seems to me to be in the course recommended to the South, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency, a fatuity little short of madness. Would you pull down the canopy of heaven because wrong and crime exist beneath it? Would you break up the earth on which we tread, because earthquakes sometimes heave it and pestilence walks on its surface? This Union, sir, is to precious to the people it protects, North and South, East and West, to be broken up, even should a Black Republican be elected President next November. Should the attempt be made, a united North and three-fourths of a divided South would spring to the rescue. No, no, the remedy for the evils of which you justly complain is to be found within the Union, and not among its bloody ruins.

I admit that the grievances which you enumerate are hard to be borne; but a few Southern men are not without responsibility for their existence. The general sentiment of the country, North and South, at the close of the Revolutionary war was Anti-Slavery. It has changed in the South, but remains unchanged in the North. There, however, it has been roused to unwonted activity, by the preachings of fanatics and the denunciations of political demagogues, aided not a little by the arts, the language and the violence of Southern disunionists.

It is needless to give in detail all the causes which have brought the politics of the country to their present deplorable condition. Suffice to say that you have long had in the South a small party of able men whose aim has been to destroy the Union; that, as a preliminary to their main design, they have sought to break up the Democratic Party; that their means for accomplishing this end were to act with it, and force upon it every possible issue obnoxious to the general sentiment of the North; that they have dragged after them the true Union men of the South, partly through their fears of being considered laggard in their devotion to the Southern interests, and partly through ambition for political distinction; to make the Democratic party as odious as possible at the North, they became the advocates of slavery on principle, justified the African-Slave-trade, and denounced the laws prohibiting it. By these acts and frequent threats of disunion they enabled the enemies of the Democracy in the North to denounce them as Pro-Slavery men, and to all this they added occasional taunts that they were no more to be relied upon for the protection of Southern rights than their opponents. By these means the Democratic Party was reduced before the last Presidential election to a minority in most of the Northern States, and in the residue had the utmost difficulty in maintaining their ascendancy. In the meantime, the Union sentiment, particularly in the border slave States whose interests in its preservation is pre-eminent, sought expression through the American party. To such an extent had the Democratic Party been weakened by the insidious policy of their Disunion allies, that they had the utmost difficulty in electing an old practical statesman over a young man who had nothing to recommend him beyond a few successful explorations of our wilderness territory.

There were those who foresaw that longer affiliation with Southern Disunionists would inevitably destroy the ascendancy of the Democratic Party, and a feeble and a fruitless effort was made to induce the President to lay the foundations of his Administration on the rock of the Union, and cut loose from those who were seeking to destroy it. For reasons, no doubt patriotic, but to me inexplicable, the reverse of that policy was pursued. The support of the Lecompton Constitution, which the country generally believed to be a fraud, was made a test of the Democracy; one leading Democrat after another was proscribed because they would not submit to the test, and as if to deprive Northern Democrats of the last hope of successfully vindicating the rights of the South, an act of Congress was passed for the admission of Kansas into the Union at once, provided she would consent to become a slave-nolding State, but postponing her admission indefinitely if she refused.

In your published letter you justly condemn the Seceders from the Charleston Convention who, you think, ought to have remained, and prevented the nomination of a candidate who is obnoxious to the South. Do you not perceive sir, that the secession was a part of the programme for breaking up the Democratic Party?—And is it not palpable that after absolutely vacating their seats at Charleston, they went to Baltimore for the mere purpose of more effectually completing the work of destruction by drawing off another detachment? I, Sir, entertain no doubt that the secession was the result most desired by the disunionists; that the object of the new issue then gotten up was merely to form a pretext for secession, and that its adoption was the last thing they desired or designed.

Glance a moment at a few facts: Alabama, led by an open disunionist, went to Cincinnati, in 1856, under instructions to secede unless the equal rights of all the States in the Territories should be conceded and incorporated into the platform of the Democratic Party. The concession was made, and they had no opportunity to secede.

They came to Charleston under the same leader, again instructed to secede unless the Convention would put into the platform a new plank, the effect of which, if adopted, would be further to disgust and alienate the Northern Democracy. In this instance the *sine qua non* was not complied with, and the Disunionists floated off on the rejected plank into an unknown sea, unfortunately carrying with them a large number of good and true Union men.

And what is this principle, the non-recognition of which has riven asunder the Democratic Party and apparently threatens the dissolution of the Union? It is that, it is the right and duty of Congress to legislate for the protection of slave property in the Territories.

Now, I take it upon me to say that a more latitudinarian and dangerous claim of power in Congress never was advanced by Federalists of the Hamilton school. Look at in a constitutional and practical light: If Congress have the right to legislate for the protection of slave property in the Territories, they have a right to legislate for the protection of all other property; and if they have a right to legislate for the protection of property, they have a right to legislate for the protection of persons. The assumption that they can legislate for the protection of slave property leads, logically and inevitably, to the conclusion that they have power to legislate for the Territories in all cases whatsoever. If you can put your finger on the grant of this power in the Constitution, please put it also on its limitations, if any can be found. Upon this principle, Congress may acquire an empire outside of the organic States, over which it may exercise unlimited power, governing it as the Roman Senate did their conquered provinces. And this under a Constitution which jealously restricts the exclusive power of legislation by Congress to a few spots of land purchased, with the consent of the States, for specified objects, and grants no power of general legislation over a territory whatsoever.

To verify these positions we need only advert to the Constitution. Among the grants of power to Congress is the following, viz:

"To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district not exceeding ten miles square as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States and to exercise like authority over all place spurchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings."

Mark the jealousy with which this power is restricted. For the protection of the Government even it is limited to a Territory not exceeding ten miles square, and it cannot be exercised over the "forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings," situated within the States, unless the land on which they may be located shall be first purchased with "the consent of the Legislatures" of those States. Is it conceivable that the wise men who restricted the exclusive power of legislation in Congress to a territory not exceeding ten miles square, did, by any indirection, grant that power broadly enough to cover the whole continent outside of their organized States, should it be annexed by purchase or conquest?

The following provision is the only one in the Constitution which has been chiefly, if not exclusively relied upon to sustain the position that Congress has any power whatsoever to legislate over the territories, viz:

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States."

The word "Territory" used in this provision obviously means land and nothing else. The United States, at the time when the Constitution was adopted, owned an immense amount of land north of the Ohio River, and these lands Congress was authorized to "dispose of." That the word "Territory" means property is conclusively shown by its connection with the words "and other property." "Territory and other property." The territory spoken of, therefore, is property in lands.

"Rules and regulations" are a grade of legislation somewhat below the dignity of laws; but admitting them in this case to have the same effect, on what are they to operate? Simply on the property of the United States, not on any other property, nor on persons, except so far as they may be connected with the public property. To this extent, and no further, is the power of Congress to legislate over a Territory granted to Congress, and whenever all the lands and property are disposed of, the "rules and regulations" become obsolete, and the power of legislation granted in this clause, is thenceforth in abeyance.

Moreover, this grant of power extends as well to property within a State as within a territory. In a State the general power of legislation is in the State Legislature: yet the power of Congress to make "rules and regulations" respecting the public property, is the same in a State as in a Territory. The scope of the grant can, of course, be no greater in the Territory than in a State, and it necessarily follows that this clause of the Constitution confers on Congress no general power of legislation, either within States or Territories.

It is not a satisfactory reply to this argument to say that such a power has, to some extent been exercised. Is it better to acquiesce in and extend the usurpation than to put a stop to it, as in the case of the United States Bank, by bringing the Government back to the constitutional test? Which is safest for the South, the constitutional principle that Congress shall not legislate for the Territories at all, or the adoption of a principle unknown to the Constitution, which, in its general application, would not only defeat the object it is advanced to promote, but would enable the Free States majority to surround the Slaveholding States and encircle the Union with an empire outside the organized States, over which that majority should exercise the power of unlimited and exclusive legislation? If such an idea be chimerical, the apprehension is not chimerical that the Black Republicans, should they acquire the control of all branches of the Government, will use the claim now set up for Congressional legislation over one species of property in the territories, as an apology for assuming the power of general legislation, involving the power to destroy as well as to protect.

The Constitution of the United States was not made for Territories but for States, as its name implies. It has, by strict rules of construction, nothing to do with the Territories outside of the States united, beyond the protection and disposition of the common property therein. It seems to contemplate that the Territories shall be left to themselves until they have a population adequate to the formation of a respectable community, when their independence should be acknowledged and their admission into the Union granted on the sole condition that they adopt a Republican Government.

But if there be a doubt as to the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories, is it not safer, and far more consistent with Democratic principles to deny the power than to assume it? Some of the original States when admitted in to the Union, had not the population of a third-rate city of the present day, and no harm would be likely to arise by leaving the Territories to themselves until they double the population of Delaware or Rhode Island in 1789. But would it not be incomparably better to admit them into the Union as States, with a much less population than to leave them to be a bone of contention among demagogues and disunionists, disturbing every essential interest of the country and jeopardizing the union of the existing States?

Let us briefly consider the practical workings of the remedy for Southern wrongs, which you suggest, in case a Black Republican is elected to the Presidency. You ask, "is it wise, if we do not intend to submit to such consequences, to allow a Black Republican President to be inaugurated," &c., and you say, "if the South should think upon this subject as I do, no Black Republican President should ever execute any law within her borders unless at the point of the bayonet and over the dead bodies of her slain sons."

I know there are men in the South who would sacrifice their lives and endanger the communities in which they live, upon a point of honor, and that such men often fire up with unwonted fierceness if reminded of the probable consequences of their own rashness. But the time has come when consequences should be looked in the face, not for purposes of defiance, but that we may consider whether the policy which would lead to them is required by Southern interests or honor.

How do they propose to prevent the inauguration of a Black Republican President should such an one be unfortunately elected? Will you come to this city with an armed force, an attempt to prevent an inauguration by violence? In that event, force would be met by force, and there would be instant civil war, in which the country and the world would declare the South to be the aggressor.

He *would* be inaugurated here or elsewhere in spite of you. Well, suppose you then attempt to secede from the Union and resist the execution of the laws? Every lawyer in the South knows that every citizen of every State is as much bound by the laws of the United States constitutionally enacted as by the laws of his own State, and that it is as impossible for the State to relieve its citizens from allegiance to the United States as it is for the latter to relieve them from allegiance to their own State. And it is the sworn duty of the President to take care that the laws of the U. States shall be faithfully executed upon every citizen of every State, and as long as we have a faithful President, they will be executed if the Courts, the Marshals, the Army and the Navy remain faithful to their respective trusts.

I know that much has been said in the South about reserved rights of nullification, secession, and not coercing a sovereign State, &c., when in fact the Conventions representing the people of the several States which adopted the Constitution, made no such reservations, but bound their constituents, one and all, to allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, as firmly as similar Conventions bound them to the State Constitutions. And although the General Government cannot technically, coerce a State, it can rightfully coerce all the citizens of a State into obedience to its constitutional laws. The pretended reserved rights of nullification and secession, therefore are in effect, nothing more nor less than an outspoken right of rebellion when wrong and oppression become intolerable. But when the crisis comes, there are two parties who must necessarily decide, each for itself, whether circumstances justify the act—the seceders and the Government of the United States. And do you conceive that the mere election of a President entertaining obnoxious opinions, or even entertaining hostile designs against the institutions of the South, checked, as he must necessarily be, by a Senate and Judiciary, if not a House of Representatives, without one overt act, can justify any portion of the South even to their own consciences in an act of rebellion?

There is one notable feature in the attitude of the South. The cry of disunion comes—not from those who suffer most from Northern outrage, but from those who suffer least. It comes from South Carolina, and Georgia, and Alabama and Mississippi, whose slave property is rendered comparatively secure by the intervention of other Slaveholding States between them and the Free States, and not from Delaware, and Maryland, and Virginia, and Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Missouri, which lose a hundred slaves by Abolition thieves where the firstnamed States lose one. Why are not the States that suffer most loudest in their cry for disunion? It is because their position enables them to see more distinctly than you do at a distance, the fatal and instant effects of such a step. As imperfect as the protection which the Constitution and laws give to their property undoubtedly is, it is better than none. They do not think it wise to place themselves in a position to have the John Browns of the North let loose upon them with no other restraints than the laws of war between independent nations constrned by reckless fanatics. They prefer to fight the Abolitionists, if fight they must, within the Union, where their adversaries are somewhat restrained by constitutional and legal obligations. No, Sir; Delaware, Maryland and Virginia do not intend to become the theatre of desolating wars between the North and South; Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri do not intend that there peaceful channels of commerce shall become rivers of blood to gratify the ambition of South Carolina and Alabama, who at a remote distance from present danger, cry out disunion.

I have said that the South has all along had a peaceful remedy and has it still. The Union sentiment is overwhelming in all the Middle and Western States, constituting two-thirds of the Republic. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are as little inclined to become frontier States as Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky. Had the present Administration cut loose from the disunionists, instead of virtually ministering to their designs, and planted itself firmly on Union ground, the secession at Charleston and Baltimore would never have occcurred, and the "Constitutional Union Party" would have been an impossibility, the Democracy would have recovered its ascendancy in the North, and an united party, embracing two-thirds of the North and of the South, would now have been marching to certain victory next November. What ought to have been the preventive, must now be the remedy. Should Lincoln in November next secure a majority of the Electors, patriotic men, North and South, without waiting for his inauguration, irrespective of party lines, and throwing aside all minor considerations, must band together for the triple purpose of preventing any attempt to break up the Union, checking the Republican party while in the ascendant and expelling them from power at the next election. Let the toast of Gen. Jackson, "The Federal Union—It must be preserved," become the motto of the party, while strict construction of the Constitution and a jealous regard for the rights of the States shall be its distinguishing principle and unwavering practice. Let the constitutional principle be adopted of no legislation by Congress over the Territories, or throw aside altogether the mischievous issues in relation to them, of no practical utility, gotten up by demagogues and disunionists, as means of accomplishing their own selfish ends. Let them inflexibly refuse to support, for any Federal or State officers, any man who talks of disunion on the one hand or "irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery" on the other. Throw aside all party leaders except such as "keep step to the music of the Union" and are prepared to battle for State rights under its banner.

Be this your "platform:" let the South rally upon it as one man, and I would pledge all but my life, that at least one-half of the North will join you in driving from power the reckless assailants of your rights and institutions.—But whether the united South come up to the rescue or not, I foresee that in the natural progress of events, the central States from the Atlantic to the far West, will band together on this ground, leaving the Abolitionists of New-England and the Disunionists of the South to the harmless pastime of belching fire and fury at each other at a safe assistance, protected by the patriotism and good sense of nine-tenths of their countrymen, against the evils they would bring on themselves.

Can you doubt the success of such a reunion? Not an advocate of disunion under any probable circumstances can be found among the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

The supporters of Bell to a man, the supporters of Douglas to a man, and more than three-fourths of the supporters of Breckinridge, are staunch friends of the Union, and staunch adversaries to Northern interference with Southern institutions. When, convinced of the folly and madness of their warfare on each other as they will be after the election if not before, they band together in a common cause, and that cause, the preservation of our glorious Union and its invaluable Constitution, with their attendant blessings, will they not be irresistible?

How much more hopeful and cheering is a prospect like this than the contemplation of standing armies, grinding taxes, ruined agriculture, prostrate commerce, bloody battles, ravaged countries and sacked cities. This Continent like the Eastern world, is destined to have its "Northern hive:" Shall its swarms be repressed by the strong hand of the States united, or are they, by a dissolution of the Union, to be let loose upon the South, like the Goths and Vandals upon Southern Europe? True, their blood might, in that event, fertilize your desolated fields, but your institutions like those of the Roman Empire, would sink to rise no more.

These are the thoughts of an old man whose only political aspirations are, that when he dies he may leave his country united, happy and free. With sincere regard.

AMOS KENDALL.

DEMOCRACY IN 1856.

It is well to turn back and see how southern men understood the Cincinnati Platform in 1856. The following testimonials are but few among the thousands uttered by them:

"The right to prohibit slavery in any Territory belongs exclusively to the people thereof. —*Jackson (Tennessee) Resolutions Reported by C. F. Jachson*, March 20, 1849.

"That the power under the Federal Constitution to regulate slavery in the Territories, EXISTS IN THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORIES.—*Resolve of the General Assembly of Missouri*, Session of 1846.

The people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves, whether slavery shall, or shall not exist within their limits.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

I am connected with no party that has for its object the extension of slavery, nor with any to prevent the people of a State or Territory from deciding the question of its existence or non-existence with them for themselves.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The majority of the people, by the action of the Territorial Legislature, will decide the question, and all must abide the decision, when made.

HOWELL COBB.

The great and leading feature of the Kansas Nebraska bill was to transfer the slavery question and all other subjects to the Territorial Legislatures.

JAMES L. ORR, of S. C.

I am willing that the Territorial Legislature may act upon the subject when and how they may think proper.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Ga.

The principle of self-government in the Territories enables us to banish from the halls of Congress another fertile source of discontent and excitement.

J. P. BENJAMIN, of La.

It is the right of the people to govern themselves, and they alone shall exercise it, as well while in a territorial condition as in the position of a State.

GEO. W. JONES, of Tenn.

The people of the Territories are expressly authorized to legislate upon all subjects whatsoever, slavery included. They may either establish or abolish it, at their pleasure.

J. PETIT, of Ind.

I believe that under the provisions of this (Kansas) bill, and of the Utah and New Mexico bills, there will be a perfect carte blanche given to the Territorial Legislatures to legislate as they think proper.

A. P. BUTLER, of S. C.

Under the Kansas act, citizens from the slaveholding States may go into the Territory with their slave property; citizens of the free States may go there holding no such property; and when they get there and meet in common council, as a legislative body, they may determine whether the institution shall pervail.

J. M. MASON, of Va.

If the people of the Territories choose to exclude slavery, so far from considering it a wrong done to me or to my constituents, I shall not complain of it—IT IS THEIR BUSINESS.

GEO. E. BADGER, of N. C.

We intend that the actual settlers in the Territories shall be protected in the full exercise of all the rights of freemen, and shall legislate for themselves while they have a Territorial government.

R. TOOMBS, of Ga.

The bill (Kansas and Nebraska) provides that the legislatures of these Territories shall have power to legislate over all rightful subjects:

R. H. HUNTER, of Ga.

Rather Tough.

Cuff was a gentleman's gentleman, down in old Virginia, and a darkey of most undoubted honesty and truth; but he would sometimes tell tough stories. He met "Kurnel Johnsing's nigg," as he called him, the other day, and after cussing and discussing various matters appertaining to the masters, they fell into the following conversation:

SAM.—"Well, Cuff, how was you?"

CUFF.—"Oh, I isn't no wuss."

SAM.—"How is all de folks down at de house?"

CUFF.—"Oh dey is able to be around 'cept de ole man's darter; she had de doctor de other day. He came in, looked at her, an' says she was bilyus, and guv her a box of ingine wegitable pills. When de doctor go, she up an' trowd de pills out de winder. She wouldn't take no pills, no sah! Wal, de ole turkey cock cum an—greedy cuss—he gobbled down de pills, box an' all, wid de whole direckshuns, in four different langwiges. Next day we had kumpany, an' had to kill dat turkey cock, yer see. Brought him on de table biled wid oyster sass; massa flourish his knife, an' try to cut him up—couldn't git de knife into him.

"Cuff," says he, how long did yer bile disturkey?

"Bile him an hour sah."

"Take him away and bile him anoder hour."

"So I took him away and biled him anoder hour."

SAM.—"Did de kumpny wait?"

CUFF.—"Oh, yes de kumpny waited. I brought de turkey in, and massa flourish his big knife again, and try to cut him, but he couldn't do it, no sah!

"Take him away and bile him anoder hour!"

"So I took him dowa in de kitchen agin, anoder time."

SAM.—"Did de kumpny wait?"

CUFF.—"Of course dey waited. I brought in de turkey agin and massa try to cut. But it was no go, massa git mad. He say, "take him and bile him a week."

SAM.—"Did de kumpny wait?"

CUFF.—"Oh, yes, de kumpny waited! Dey were bound to see de fun out you know. Wal, in a week I brought in dat turkey. Massa thought he got him dis time sure. But he couldn't cut a hole in him—de old cock wasn't to be cut. Massa send for de doctor to hab de turkey examined. De doctor come, look at de turkey—look all over him. Says he—

"It's no use—you can't bile dis turkey; for he has took a box of dem ingine wegitable pills and dere is't any bile in him!"

Hon. Eli Thayer.

Perhaps no Congressional district in the Union has latterly excited more attention than that represented in the present Congress by Hon. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts. His experience in Kansas having induced him to believe that Popular Sovereignty was a better and fairer plan for the adjustment of the slavery question in the Territories than Congressional intervention, he has ably and boldly sustained his opinions, and for this reason a resolute effort was made to prevent his re-nomination, which proved successful. In a recent letter, however, in reply to a request of five hundred Republicans to permit the use of his name as an independent candidate, after complaining of unfairness on the part of some of the party managers of his district, he says:

"With me, neither party ties nor party discipline have any authority or respectability, when they come in conflict with truth and justice. As I stood upon the floor of Congress in defence of my own convictions, and in defiance of the authority of party, so I will do here and everywhere, now and always, a free man. I confide in a free people.

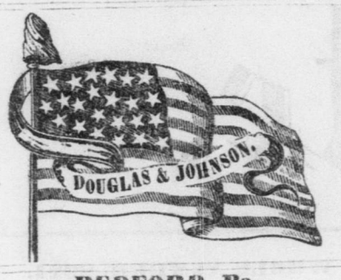
"I do, therefore, with my whole heart, accept the nomination, coming as it does from the sovereign power, and therefore of higher significance and authority than any nomination made by the servants of a party organization. This is a nomination of the very highest authority, and is wholly congenial to my political principles and ideas. If the people desire me to represent them longer in Congress they will prove it by their votes. Whatever be their decision, I shall be content with it as an expression of that popular sovereignty which I contend is the birthright of American citizens."

An animated contest may evidently be anticipated.

☞Women require more sleep than men, and farmers less than those engaged in any other occupation. Editors, reporters, printers and telegraph operators, require no sleep at all. Lawyers can sleep as much as they choose and keep out of mischief.

☞Picture of despair—a poor pig with its nose through a garden fence, almost touching a cabbage stalk.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY.....OCT. 19, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HON. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

A DISINTERESTED PATRIOT.

The morning after the election, that pious and patriotic politician, the Ex-Honorable Francis Jordan, wrote to Andrew G. Curtin, Gov. elect of Pennsylvania. The subject of his letter was the result of the election, upon which he unselfishly congratulated Mr. Curtin, and with which he mysteriously connected a few sly hints concerning the nice little berth of Secretary of the Commonwealth. The insatiable Jordan knocks at the official cupboard of Mr. Curtin, and demands his crumb, before the hero of Picard's dog-fight has awakened to hear the news of his election. Office! office! is the secret watch-word of the blethering bell-wether of Bedford Black Republicanism. Office! office! is the last aspiration upon his lips, as he lays him down at night, and the first thought that moves in his plotting brain when he rises at morn. Office! office! He helped to sell the Whig party for office! He helped to betray the American party for office! He assisted in defrauding Fillmore for office! He sat in judgment upon Cameron for office! He turned and licked the slime of his own tongue from Cameron's devoted head, for the sake of office! It is meet and fit that the most corrupt man that ever was chosen Governor of Pennsylvania, should appoint this buzzard that feeds and fattens upon politics, his adviser and counselor in the affairs of State. Let him be appointed, and let others like him fill the remaining offices in the gift of the Governor, so that the Democracy, three years hence, may bury, in one political grave, these desperate and pestiferous demagogues, who for the sake of office and emolument, have corrupted the people, polluted the ballot-box and defrauded the majority of its rights.

A BASE CALUMNIATOR!

On Friday night last, Fr. Jordan made a speech in the Court House, to a promiscuous rabble composed of a few decent white men, a number of brawling boys and half a dozen negroes. This select audience Mr. Jordan entertained with the most venomous abuse of the Democratic party, that ever dropped from the lips of any traitor that ever, for office, or spoils, sold his country to its enemies. This base calumniator of a party whose principles are too pure for him to comprehend or profess, jeeringly declared that the Black Republican party had been successful at the recent election, everywhere except in a few districts where the School Law had been rejected. This pattern of a Black Republican *gentleman* has the brazen effrontery to claim for his negro-loving party, all the intelligence and all the patriotism in the country. According to his reckoning, Democrats are ignoramuses, fools and traitors. When Mr. Jordan made the fling about the School Law, he could not have named more than one Democratic district in the county which has not accepted the provisions of the School Law, and we are not sure of even that one. But even if the people of all the districts in the county that give Democratic majorities, chose to educate their children in private instead of public schools, it would be none of Mr. Jordan's business, and would have nothing to do with their right to vote according to the dictates of their own consciences. Besides there are Democrats in every township in the county as intelligent as Mr. Jordan, and what is better, a little less given to the manners of a blackguard, as well as a little more honest in their political actions than that patent Black Republican gas-bag, Fr. Jordan.

Not so bad after all.

Whilst the State has gone Black Republican, we gain members of Congress in the following districts: In the York district Bailey, Dem., in place of Junkin, Rep.; in the Bucks district, Cooper, Dem., in place of Longenecker, Rep.; in the Berks district, Ancona, Dem., in place of Schwartz, Forneyite. This is a gain of three Democrats in the next Congress from Pennsylvania. In Ohio the Democrats gain four members of Congress and in Indiana one. This insures the organization of the next Congress against the Republicans. Amid the treachery, bribery and corruption of our enemies, we still progress.

Old Berks Herself again.

Berks county gives Foster nearly 4000 majority. Last year Wright's majority was only 1100. "Alt Berks" will soon be herself again.

☞We will publish the official returns of the State election, as soon as we can get them.—Curtin's majority is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. Pollock was elected in 1854, by 40,000, and yet in 1855, the Democrats carried the State.

ELECTION RETURNS OF BEDFORD COUNTY, OFFICIAL—1860.

DISTRICTS.	GOVERNOR.		CONGRESS.		SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.				PROTHONOTARY.		SHERIFF.		COMMISSIONER.		POOR DIRECTOR.		AUDITOR.		CORONER.	
	Henry D. Foster.	Andrew G. Curtin.	William P. Schell.	Edward McPherson.	John Scott.	Samuel S. Wharton.	Daniel B. Troutmann.	John McVicker.	Edward M. Shrock.	Charles W. Ashcom.	Samuel H. Tate.	Jeremiah K. Bowles.	John J. Cessna.	George S. Mullin.	Jonathan Fichtner.	Richard McMullin.	John S. Brumbaugh.	Samuel Shafer.	George Bangham.	David D. Fisheman.	Jacob Walter.	Jared Hanks.
Bedford Bor.	131	105	147	89	133	102	127	128	105	110	132	102	140	96	104	130	124	111	130	106	127	107
Bedford Tp.	247	136	256	127	243	137	245	242	137	139	251	132	256	126	137	245	237	147	244	138	240	138
Broadtop,	36	76	39	73	38	74	31	24	76	90	40	72	36	76	76	36	36	76	36	76	37	75
Colerain,	143	106	150	99	143	106	141	140	106	108	125	122	160	89	106	143	139	110	143	106	143	106
Cumberland Valley,	231	20	231	20	231	19	229	231	20	20	224	26	230	20	17	232	230	21	231	20	230	21
Harrison,	69	70	70	69	68	70	65	92	45	71	70	69	60	73	91	45	65	72	67	71	67	71
Hopewell,	70	113	78	105	71	111	70	63	110	118	83	99	76	106	110	70	71	111	71	111	71	111
Juniata,	186	91	188	89	185	92	185	180	92	92	190	84	170	106	104	173	185	92	185	92	185	92
Monroe,	114	170	114	170	114	170	114	135	169	149	112	173	114	173	169	115	115	169	115	169	115	169
Londonderry'	101	71	104	69	99	71	112	67	62	55	100	72	88	85	101	68	98	74	98	74	98	74
Liberty,	84	79	90	73	86	75	81	80	73	75	84	78	78	82	79	84	84	79	84	79	84	79
Napier,	180	147	190	138	180	148	181	178	144	148	183	144	155	170	141	187	180	148	180	148	180	148
East Providence,	60	161	65	156	61	160	60	63	160	153	64	157	61	160	163	58	58	163	61	160	60	160
West Providence,	57	170	67	160	55	171	54	60	171	161	63	164	56	170	171	56	53	173	60	167	54	172
Schellsburg Bor.	56	30	58	27	56	30	54	55	28	30	56	29	52	34	29	57	55	30	56	31	56	31
Snake Spring Tp.	60	74	66	68	60	74	59	73	74	61	63	71	62	72	75	59	58	76	60	74	60	74
Southampton.	183	56	180	59	183	57	183	183	57	57	181	58	181	58	57	183	183	57	183	57	178	59
St. Clair,	174	247	170	251	164	256	165	175	255	245	172	249	158	262	247	173	164	256	164	256	167	253
Union,	137	178	140	171	136	178	137	140	178	173	137	177	137	178	178	137	129	186	138	177	138	177
Middle Woodberry,	124	222	125	221	123	222	126	121	223	220	146	200	122	224	223	123	123	221	122	223	123	223
South Woodberry,	118	142	119	141	118	141	118	117	142	142	119	141	118	142	142	118	143	117	118	141	118	142
	2561	2464	2647	2375	2547	2464	2540	2547	2427	2417	2595	2419	2510	2502	2520	2492	2530	2489	2546	2476	2531	2482

THE CONTEST IN NEW YORK.

The Empire State the Battle-ground! The Breckinridge Ticket withdrawn!

From the very inception of the Presidential contest, we have regarded New York as the battle ground. The defeat of Seward for the Republican nomination at Chicago, dispirited the Republicans of that State, in such a degree as to render them cold towards Lincoln and indifferent to the prospect of his success or his defeat. Besides the corruption of the Republican Legislature of New York had greatly disgusted the masses, and when the nomination of Judge Douglas was announced, hundreds of moderate men formerly connected with the Republican party of New York, formally abandoned that organization and rallied under the standard of the Little Giant. Then, too, the Fillmore wing of the Opposition refuses to support Lincoln and has coalesced with the Democrats upon one electoral ticket. This union between all the parties opposed to Lincoln is now perfect and complete. The Breckinridge ticket is withdrawn, and the friends of that candidate will give a cordial support to the Union ticket. The battle will be fiercely contested, but if the past is any guaranty of the future, the Union ticket certainly has the advantage. Last year the Democratic candidates for State officers who were also supported by the Fillmore men, were elected by handsome majorities over the Republican candidates. In 1856, Buchanan and Fillmore had over 40,000 majority over Fremont. Hence we have good reason to hope that the 35 electoral votes of New York will be cast against Lincoln, which will secure his defeat.

A FRAUDULENT VICTORY! CURTIN'S MAJORITY IMPORTED!

The most stupendous and audacious frauds were perpetrated by the Black Republican wire-workers at the recent State election.—In almost every election-district in the State where there was a Republican majority in the Election-board, numbers of fraudulent votes were polled. In some such districts in our own county, the TEN DAY LIST was swelled to the number of fifty and sixty! In Philadelphia, we are informed by a gentleman who resides in that city, and who at the late election acted as a watcher at one of the precincts, there were at least 10,000 fraudulent votes polled for the Republican candidates. This was done by importing votes from New Jersey and New England and having their names put upon the Ten Day List. In Bradford, Tioga and Erie counties, thousands of votes were cast for Curtin, by persons shipped over from New York. In Allegheny and Lancaster counties the same game was played. The vote of these places shows it. Take up the Census reports and in most of them you can't find within a thousand or two as many voters as there are votes polled, and this, too, in the face of the fact that a considerable number of voters never turn out to the election. On the 6th of November next, these imported votes will be needed in New Jersey and New York, and the fraudulent majority of Curtin in Pennsylvania can be reduced to nothing if every Democrat rallies to his post.

....CENSUS RETURNS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.—We give below the number of inhabitants of the several boroughs and townships of this county, as returned by the census marshals in their reports filed in the Prothonotary's office. It will be seen that the aggregate population of the county is 26,732

In 1850 it was 23,052

Being an increase of 3,680

Bedford Borough,	1328
Bedford Township,	2105
Broad Top,	626
Colerain	1235
Cumberland Valley,	1326
Harrison,	717
Hopewell	1011
Juniata	1394
Liberty	783
Londonderry,	960
Monroe,	1395
Napier,	1680
E. Providence,	1216
W. Providence,	1106
Schellsburg Borough,	394
Snake Spring Township	696
St. Clair,	2175
Southampton,	1592
Union,	1704
Middle Woodberry,	1900
South Woodberry,	1389
Total	26,732

The population of the town of Bloody Run, (which, in the above table, is included in West Providence) is 299.

A BASE AND AUDACIOUS FRAUD! THE PHILADELPHIA BLACK REPUBLICANS ATTEMPT TO COUNT OUT CONGRESSMAN LEHMAN! PROSECUTION FOR FORGERY!

A general system of fraud seems to have been practised by the Black Republican wire-workers all over the State. The trail of the serpent can now be descried in almost every election district. A stupendous and villainous attempt at fraud has just been discovered in the First Congressional District in the city of Philadelphia. W. E. Lehman, the Democratic candidate, was elected in this district, by 132 majority. In the Fourth ward Mr. Lehman had 555 majority, but when the Return Judges met, the return for that Ward was found to have been so altered as to give Lehman but 255 majority, thus defeating him by about 200 votes. The City papers are filled with speculations upon this audacious fraud. The Democratic organs denounce it with great vehemence, and even Forney's *Press* considers it an outrage; but the Republican presses, like detected and convicted criminals, are shamefully silent. Thus have the Republicans carried their candidates, by fraud and corruption, by ballot-box-stuffing and imported votes. The indignation and the curse of a betrayed and defrauded people, will ring their political death-knell before many days.

We give below some testimony which will show conclusively the dastard attempt to defraud the people of the First district of their choice for member of Congress:

THE CONTESTED ELECTION IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

After the action of the Return Judges, Mr. Lehman proceeded to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced proceedings, as follows:

William E. Lehman, Esq., being duly sworn, saith that he carefully examined the returns of the judges of the several precincts in the First Congressional district, of the election held on Tuesday last, and that the result was as follows:

	LEHMAN.	BUTLER.
Fourth ward, 1st Division.	143	59
" 2d "	105	131
" 3d "	126	110
" 4th "	143	63
" 5th "	130	67
" 6th "	232	61
" 7th "	230	44
" 8th "	265	119
" 9th "	109	176
" 10th "	75	173
	1558	1003
	1003	
Lehman's majority	555	

That the president of the Board of Judges, a few minutes ago, read off to the return judges of the said Congressional district, that two hundred votes less were voted for defendant, and one hundred votes more for John M. Butler, to wit: one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight for defendant, and one thousand one hundred and three for John M. Butler.

WM. E. LEHMAN.

Sworn and subscribed, Oct. 12, 1860.

T. O. WEBB, C. C. P.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county,

Philip Dougherty, being duly sworn, saith that he was present at the meeting of the judges of the Fourth ward, part of the First Congressional district, to wit: the 10th inst., at the house of James McDonough. Deponent was the judge of the seventh division of the Fourth ward. The general return of the ward was handed that day by Mr. Spiel, one of the functionaries, to Mr. Wm. Byerly; that the ward official return was as follows, viz:

For Wm. E. Lehman.....1558 votes.
" John M. Butler.....1003 "
" Edward King.....193 "

That both secretaries of the said judges counted up the votes of the divisons of the Fourth ward, and the above was the result. Deponent is positive that the official return was one thousand five hundred and fifty-eight votes for Mr. Lehman, one thousand and three votes for Mr. Butler, and one hundred and ninety-three votes for Edward King.

PHILIP DOUGHERTY.

Sworn and published, Oct. 12, 1860.

T. O. WEBB, Cl'k. C. of C. P.

Since the above was in type, we have received an account of the prosecution for forgery of Wm. Byerly, who was the Return Judge that had charge of the Returns of the Fourth ward, and who handed them in at the meeting of the Return Judges. We will give the particulars next week.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Schellsburg Black Plumed Riflemen, Sept. 30, 1860, Capt. G. S. Mullin was appointed President, and Wm. J. Smith Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions, in regard to the death of Archibald Finley, were proposed and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst by the hand of death our worthy and beloved comrade, Archibald Finley, be it therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we can but deeply deplore the departure of him whose death has thrown a deep gloom over all our hearts:

Resolved, That by this sore dispensation of Providence, the company has lost one of its most worthy members, one of its brightest ornaments—in short, a loss that will not soon be repaired.

Resolved, That we unite our sorrow for his death with the bereaved widow and friends of the deceased, and in this sad dispensation we recognize the voice of God, speaking to us, "Be ye also ready."

Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body, showing to the deceased the usual military respect to which he is entitled, and also that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to both the county papers for publication.

WM. J. SMITH,
WM. Y. POORMAN,
JUSTUS GOLLIPHER,
Committee.

For the Bedford Gazette.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

On Saturday, Oct. 6th, the Pleasant Hill Sabbath School, Middle Woodberry township, held a celebration in the beautiful oak grove on the land of Mr. Robert Elder. Scarcely had the bright orb of day illumined our lovely landscape, when the young ladies began their march to the appointed place, carrying the choicest luxuries from their homes, to greet the bright eyes, and satisfy the appetites of the happy children, and if possible, happier parents about to assemble together. About noon a goodly number were gathered together, when the exercises were commenced by Sam'l. W. Hahn, the worthy Superintendent, who read an appropriate hymn from the Sunday School Hymn Book, which was beautifully sung by the School; after which an address was delivered by John E. Satterfield, suited to the occasion. When dinner was announced, the long table almost groaning beneath the load of viands carefully arranged, was soon surrounded and the good things rapidly disappeared. Miss Eliza Price, Miss Matilda Elder, Miss Margaret Smith, Miss M. Ann Smouse, and Miss Esther Smith were most active in getting up the collation. The Martinsburg band was also in attendance and enlivened the scene with its delightful strains. Thus the beautiful day passed away and at the going down of the sun, the happy crowd dispersed, thinking pleasant thoughts and hoping bright things of the future.

Pattonsville, Oct. 8th, 1860. PHILO.

Negro Wide Awakes—John Brownism.

The real spirit that animates Abraham Lincoln's party was pretty well exhibited by the motto inscribed on a banner paraded at the great Republican demonstration in Pittsburg, week before last. "We revere the memory of John Brown" were the magic words, emblazoned in living letters, which inspired the enthusiasm of a body of Republicans (?) marching in public through the streets of a populous city. It was, of course, to be expected, that the publicity of such treasonable sentiments, by a party that is preponderant in numbers and influence would give a powerful impetus to treason of that kind which is "revered." Hence as a legitimate consequence, we have the following, which we find in the advertising columns of the Pittsburg Dispatch—a paper so deeply steeped in Republicanism, that it is well nigh Abolition:

☞COLORED MEN OF PITTSBURG AND VICINITY—You are requested to meet and form yourselves into WIDE AWAKE CLUBS immediately, for the purpose of furthering the interest of the friend of the human race, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Our brethren had a tremendous demonstration in Boston recently. Already New York has spoken in favor of universal suffrage. "They who would be free themselves must strike the blow." And if colored men would have their rights, they should move for the success of their friends. Do not leave the Dutch and Irish monopolize all the honor of electing Lincoln and Hamlin. Colored men have a right to act at the Polls as a Vigilance Committee for the prevention of illegal voting. John Brown, the hero of Harper's Ferry, is yet to be avenged.

OSSAWATTOMIE.

A Prediction.

We publish the subjoined extract from the protest of the member of the National Committee for Pennsylvania, which, coupled with a request for a meeting of a mass and delegate Convention in Harrisburg on the 26th of July, was published on the 16th of the same month.

This comprises many of the objections urged by the Douglas men of the State against the most unfortunate, unwarranted, irregular and suicidal conduct of the Welsh Committee at its meeting in Philadelphia on the 2d of July.—Had that Committee done its duty, and nothing but its duty; recognizing Douglas, Johnson, and Foster as the Democratic nominees, and vigorously organizing for the campaign, who can doubt that Foster would have been triumphantly elected? Instead of that, by its fitting and backing, by its attempt to conduct a campaign upon two sets of principles, and by ignoring the Presidential contest, (which is impossible,) it has defeated the Democracy. It will be observed that the predictions are now facts.

"Under such circumstances, I was exceedingly astonished that the State Committee of Pennsylvania, at its meeting on the 2d of this month, should have failed to endorse the regular nominees and proceed to a vigorous organization for the campaign. Had it done so, I sincerely believe that besides the election of our Governor, which I could not doubt, we should have elected a majority of the Legislature—securing a United States Senator, in place of the Hon. Wm. Bigler—a larger number of Congressmen than at the preceding election, and more than our usual share of county officials. This course was incumbent upon a State Committee, which received its authority from a Convention where a resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the delegates to the support of the nominees of the Convention at Reading, already made, and those to be made at Charleston. The Hon. President of the Convention, by express resolution, was empowered to appoint this Committee and made Chairman thereof. Through him, therefore, the will of the Convention was conveyed to the committee. It had the power to endorse the regular nominations—nothing beyond this. It was and is an Executive Committee, appointed to conduct the campaign in behalf of the Democratic party—but with no authority to enter into compromises with either Mr. Bell or Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Houston. It did not receive power to recognize any other platform than that of the National Democratic Convention, to sustain any other than the regular Democratic nominees, to encourage secession and disorganization. Yet it has done all this.

"Therefore, I, in behalf of the National Democratic Committee, with a deep sense of the responsibility of my position, and a sincere regret that it is not held by an abler and more experienced person, PROTEST against this action as undemocratic, unauthorized and impolitic. It is undemocratic, because it countenances the claim of a minority, however small, to rule the majority; unauthorized, because the committee had no power to exceed its executive duties, or ignore the resolution of the Convention which created it; impolitic, because it demoralizes the Democratic organization.

"The resolution adopted by the State Committee is virtually one of instruction, and a pledge for the electors as also a recommendation to the Democracy. They are first to vote for Douglas and Johnson, if their votes will elect them; but failing in this, they are next to vote for Breckinridge and Lane, if their votes will elect them. The disorganizing tendency of the resolution has already been adverted to, and I consider it too clear for argument, that when an Executive Committee undertakes to endorse non-intervention and intervention, organization and disorganization, regular nominees and bolters' nominees, Douglas and Breckinridge, that the Committee can no longer be executive, but must be a divided and impotent body. What addresses could it put forth, what pamphlets could it circulate, what speakers could it employ, in what manner could it conduct the campaign? The disorganization of the chief Committee would necessarily be felt in every County Committee, and a dissolution of party bonds commencing at the heart, would necessarily be felt in every member. Instead of electing our candidate for Governor, our candidates for Congress or the Legislature or for county offices by such a policy, we would defeat them all.—The disintegration would be universal and result in apathy among the Democratic masses.

Further, this resolution not only introduces confusion, not only pardons the secession of these gentlemen at Charleston with their slave trade and slave code propositions, or their secession at Baltimore with an intervention platform, but absolutely puts a premium upon the long series of their labors."

—MARRIED—

On the 11th inst., by Joseph Barney, at the residence of the bride's father, in Southampton, Mr. Tilghman Northcraft and Miss Ann Maria Lashley.

—DIED—

In Friend's Cove, on the 3d Sept. ult., Mrs. Hershbeiser, wife of Mr. John Hershbeiser, aged 31 years, 5 months and 5 days.

On Sept. 25th, ult., at 11 o'clock, A. M., Mrs. Rebecca Koons, wife of Mr. Josiah Koons, aged 32 years, 8 months, and 6 days.

On Sept. 25th, ult., at 11 o'clock, A. M., Mr. Philip Diehl, aged 21 years, 3 months and 17 days.

The above are daughters and son of Mr. Solomon Diehl, whose wife preceded them to the grave 6 weeks ago.

C. F. H.

Hannah Carn, Adam Carn, Henrietta Williamson, and O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator cum testamento annexo, of SAMUEL CARN, deceased, vs. Mary Ann Woods & John George Woods. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 1, Sept. Term, 1860. Partition Docket No. 1.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

U. S. THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:

To the Sheriff of Bedford County: Greeting—

If Hannah Carn, Adam Carn, Henrietta Williamson, Orange Williamson and O. E. Shannon, Esq., Ad'r *cum testamentum, annexo* of Samuel Carn deceased make you secure in prosecuting their claim, then we command you, that you summon, by good and lawful summons, Mary Ann Wood and John George Woods late of your county, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Bedford at our county court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of September next, to show wherefore, whereas the said Defendants hold together and undivided with the Plaintiffs, two lots of ground in the Borough of Bedford situated on the south side of Pitt Street, containing one hundred and twenty feet in front and extending back about two hundred and fifty feet, and numbered in the ground plans of said Borough as Nos. 184 and 185, and having thereon erected a two story and a half stone dwelling house, store house and ware-house, also three one story brick offices and stone stable, adjoining lot of Jacob Reed on the east and lot of George Blymire, on the west, &c., they, the said Defendants, deny that partition thereof be made between them according to the laws and customs of this commonwealth, in such case made and provided, do gainsay, and the same to be done do not permit, very unjustly and against the same laws and customs as 'tis said. And have you then there this writ and the names of those Summoners.

Witness the Hon. F. M. Kimmell, Esq., President of our said court at Bedford, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1860.

SAM'L. H. TATE, Proth'y

ATTEST: WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sh'ff.

September 3d, 1860.—After return by Sheriff of Defendants not found in my Bailwick, the court direct publication to be made in two newspapers for six weeks. By the Court,

SAM'L. H. TATE, Prot'y.

ATTEST WM. S. FLUKE, Sh'ff.

Oct. 12th '60.-6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Duff, Smith & Ridgely, vs. Daniel Trostle. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford County. Fi. Fa. No. 31 Sept. Ferm, 1860.

And now, September 7, 1860, Jno. P. Reed appointed Auditor to report a distribution of the money made on sale of Defendant's Real Estate, to and amongst creditors.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 7th day of November, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

Oct. 19, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the Estate of Elizabeth Black, late of Napier tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all indebted to said Estate, to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. W. TOMLINSON, Executor.

Oct. 19th, 1860.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Bedford for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and that said Court has appointed Monday the 19th day of November, next, for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

THOMAS O. MOCK.

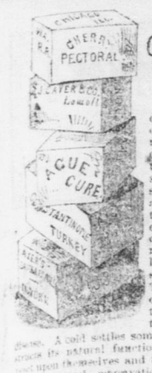
Oct. 19, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas, letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah Sparks, late of West Providence township dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims, or demands, against the estate of the said dec'd, will present the same without delay, for settlement.

JOSEPH FISHER, Executor.

Oct. 12th, 1860.



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease, even in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the more serious and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are equally sure, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Testimonials from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons, sent free.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is good in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of sickness unknown for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and only relieved by your Cathartic Pills. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MCGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are sold but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which renders them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PRESCOTT, Pa., May 3, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purposes as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you introduced them, and must declare to you that they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulative action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *chronic dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit as a clergyman. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the *fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

So much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *constipation.* Mothers of our fraternity have found them excellent as I have, they should form an ingredient in the pocket-case for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from this complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the promoter of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach and expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend them to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me, if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *rheumatic gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SEIBELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These Pills are entirely vegetable, and contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

For sale by F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Brenneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Hopewell; and by all dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Administrators of the estate of Jacob Hinish, late East Providence Township, dec'd., will expose sale by public vendue on the premises, on Saturday the 17 day of November 1860, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described valuable Real Estate, viz:

A tract of land situate in Ray's Cove in said tp. joining lands of Adam Hinish on the North, James Richey on the East, William Gracey on the South, and John Grove and Samuel Grove on the West, (part of a tract of land formerly belonging to Philip Fisher's heirs) containing 200 acres and allowances more or less, about 14 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and with a Story-and-a-half log dwelling house thereon erected.

TERMS—One half the purchase money in hand on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year, with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mortgage.

HENRY HINISH,
DAVID FORE,
Administrators.

Oct. 19, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL

ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, on Saturday the 17 day of November, 1860 at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit,

A tract of land situate in Southampton tp., in said county, containing 345 acres or thereabouts, with about 36 acres cleared and under fence, and a Story-and-a-half log dwelling house and log stable thereon, adjoining lands of Artemus Bennett, Abner Powell, Daniel Tewell, Denton Stevens and George Sexton.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Oct. 19, 1860.

PRUNES FROM 12½ TO 28 CENTS A POUND

for salby
July20,'60. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON.

AN APERIENT AND STOMACHIC PREPARATION of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon, by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaint, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fever, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of *General Debility*, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In *Nervous Affections* of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of Iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and over-heating; and gently regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In *Dyspepsia*, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases.

In unchecked *Diarrhœa*, even when advanced to Dysentery, confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects have been equall decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate *Incipient Consumption*, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In *Scrofulous Tuberculosis*, this medicated iron has had far more the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well-known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In *Rheumatism*, both chronic and inflammatory, in the latter, however, more decidedly, it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In *Intermittent Fevers* it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address, on receipt of the price.

All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B Locke & Co., General Agents,
20 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

July 20th, '60.

BLAIR COUNTY

NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

This institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 500 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school are:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,

Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.

Oct. 12, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale pursuant to the order of the Orphans' Court, on the premises, in West Providence Township, Bedford County, on Saturday, the 10th day of November next, the following REAL ESTATE, late the property of James McDaniel, dec'd, viz: one tract of land, being unimproved, adjoining lands of——Fetter, on the east, Frank Collaberger, on the west, Andrew Mortimore, on the North, and Joseph McDaniel's heirs on the South, containing one hundred acres more or less.

Also, one other tract of unimproved land adjoining the mansion property and lands of Daniel Snider, David Steckman and others, and containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Also, the mansion place of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Daniel Snider, Wilson McDaniel, Jacob Steele, John Calhoun and others, containing about one hundred and seventy five acres, one hundred acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 of which are meadow, balance well timbered. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, with kitchen attached, also, a smoke house, spring house, and log stable with threshing floor. There is also, an apple orchard on the premises, and a good spring at the door of the dwelling. The property is situated five miles south of Bloody Run, on the road to Clearville.

The sale will commence at one o'clock on said day, at which time the terms will be made known.

JOSEPH McDANIEL,
Oct. 12, 1860. Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale pursuant to the order of the Orphans' Court, on the premises, in Allegheny tp. Somerset co., on the estate of Zaccheus Luman, late of Cumberland Valley tp., Bedford co., dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement, to Wm. Gillam residing in said township.

JOHN LUMAN,
Oct. 5th, 1860. Administrator.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—

The Board of School Directors of Bedford Township, wish to to employ a sufficient number of Teachers, for the Schools of the District. Teachers to article with the Board, on the last Saturday of October, being the 27th day. Schools to commence on first Monday of November.

By order of the Board.

Oct. 5th '60. JOHN BROWN, Sec'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Alexander George, late of East Providence tp., dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are, therefore, notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present the me forthwith for settlement.

SIMON NYCUM,
Sept. 7th 1860. Adm'r.

PHIL'A. ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.

GEORGE VOGT takes the opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Piano Warerooms from No. 628 Arch Street, to No. 516 Arch Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of his lately patented PIANOS, which have been pronounced by the best judges as far superior to all other Pianos in the sweetness and purity of their tone and construction, heretofore manufactured in the United States and England.

May 18,'60.–6 mo.

GRANVILLE STOKES' GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM, ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.

NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

GRANVILLE STOKES would return thanks to the public for their appreciation of his efforts to please, and their liberal patronage.

In order to keep up this kindly feeling, he has yielded to the solicitations of many of his friends and inaugurated a new system, of Gifts with each Garment sold. To his choice selection of fine Fabrics, and made-up Clothing, he invites the scrutiny of the public, as well as to his new mode of doing business. Each article is warranted to be, in Fabric, Style and Make, equal to any gotten up in the City, and one price, (lower than the lowest,) marked on the Ticket.

Each article sold, or measured for, is accompanied by a Gift, varying in value from $1 to $100.

N. B.—None but the most skillful Designers, Cutters and Workmen employed; and satisfaction in Fit, Fashion, Fabric, Price and Gift, guaranteed at

GRANVILLE STOKES'
ONE PRICE GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

May 18,'60.–6 ms.

C. P. PERRY,

S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Manufactures ACCOUNT BOOKS of the best quality. Bankers and Merchants can have their Books ruled and bound in any style.

☞Premium awarded by the Franklin Institute.

C. P. PERRY,

S. W. Corner, Fourth and Race streets, Philadelphia, supplies every article in the BOOK or STATIONERY line, at low prices. Having superior facilities as a manufacturer, he is enabled to supply goods very low, and make very fair profit. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

COLLECT TOGETHER

All your "Old Books" and Magazines; take them to PERRY'S Book Binderies, Fourth and Race, where you can have them bound good and handsomely at a low price.

May 18,'60.–6 ms.

B. FRANK. JACKSON,

PRINTER AND STATIONER,
439 *CHESTNUT STREET,*
PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'66.–1 yr.

SUMMER TRADE NOTICE.

BUNN, RAIGUEL & CO.,
No. 137 North Third Street,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,

Invite the attention of Purchasers to their extensive Stock of fancy Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Cloths, Cassimeres &c.

May 18,'60.–

WINCHESTER & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
—AND—
PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 706 CHESTNUT Street,
Above Seventh, opposite the Washington House,

Fine Shirts and Drawers made from measurement at a few days notice and in all cases Warranted to fit. Formula for measurement furnished on application by mail. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO WHOLE SALE BUYERS.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

MARTHA T. MARTIN, C. H. HAMRICK, J. A. L. MORREL,
GEO. R. PEDDLE, S. R. MARTIN.

F. A. BAKER,

WITH
MARTINS, PEDDLE, HAMRICK & CO.
—IMPORTERS OF—
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND NOTIONS,
No. 30, North Fourth St., Phil'a.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

H. BANCROFT & CO.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
No. 330 Market Street, Philadelphia.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Adm'r of Eve Ann Little, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises, in St. Clairsville, on Saturday 10th Nov. next, the following described real estate, viz: Two lots of ground, No. 7 and 8 adjoining David Wetzell, Geo. Heinsling, Peter Amick and Samuel Sill, fronting on main street, and having thereon erected a two story frame house, a log frame house and stable with spring of excellent water.

These properties will be sold separately or together, to suit purchasers.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Oct. 12, 1860. O. E. SHANNON.
Adm'r

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Allegheny tp. Somerset co., on the estate of Zaccheus Luman, late of Cumberland Valley tp., Bedford co., dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement, to Wm. Gillam residing in said township.

JOHN LUMAN,
Oct. 5th, 1860. Administrator.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—

The Board of School Directors of Bedford Township, wish to to employ a sufficient number of Teachers, for the Schools of the District. Teachers to article with the Board, on the last Saturday of October, being the 27th day. Schools to commence on first Monday of November.

By order of the Board.

Oct. 5th '60. JOHN BROWN, Sec'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Alexander George, late of East Providence tp., dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are, therefore, notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present the me forthwith for settlement.

SIMON NYCUM,
Sept. 7th 1860. Adm'r.

PHIL'A. ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. GOULD,

No. 632 Chestnut St., cor. of Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO'S., NUNN'S & CLARK'S, BALLET, DAVIS & CO'S., AND A. H. GALE & CO'S.

PIANOS. PIANOS.

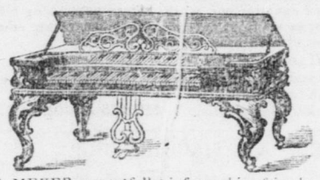
MASON & HAMLIN'S, AND PRINCE & CO'S.
MELODEONS & HARMONIUMS.

Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Second-hand Pianos.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. MEYER

for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.



C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18, 1860.–1yr.

J. P. HUBER,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. SORVER,)
—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—
TOBACCO. SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No 8 North Fifth St., above Market, Phil'a.

Also. Manufacturer and Importer of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS.

May 18, 1860.–1 yr.

WILLIAM RAIGUEL, SAMUEL MOORE, WILLIAM G. SKILLMAN, JAMES M. WHITBY, EDWARD A ADAMS, HENRY P. ATKINSON.

RAIGUEL, MOORE & CO.,

LATE, RAIGUEL AND CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 220 & 222 North Third St., above Race, West side, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

JOHN G. JAMES, WM. C. KENT, CHARLES SANTEE, ISAAC WELSH, G. A. SMITH, SAMUEL WHITE, H. G. STERLING, H. D. WELSH, J. TOMLINSON.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
239 & 241 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—

WHEREAS, Dr. William W. Reed, late of South Woodberry Township, Bedford county, dec'd died seized of the following described real estate, to wit: four certain parcels or tracts of land, one thereof being the Mansion tract containing one hundred and sixteen acres, more or less, adjoining lands of George Replogle, Benjamin Yoters, Peter Rock and Abraham Eversole, also one tract of Mountain land containing two hundred acres and allowance, adjoining land of David Snowberger, David Miller and others, also one other tract of Mountain land containg about forty five acres, adjoining lands of Jacob Werking, Christian Kochendorfer and others, also an interest of one third part of one other tract of land containing fifty acres, adjoining lands of Benjamin Yoters, and Frederick Stoler.

Leaving a widow, since, deceased, and three sons, to wit, Aaron Reed, William Reed and Nathaniel P. Reed, to whom, after the death of the said widow, he devised all his real estate to be equally divided among them.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in puruance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on said premises on Friday the 2d, day of November 1860, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office. Bedford, Sept. 28th 1860. } WM. S. FLUKE, Sh'ff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Peter Latshaw, late of Middle Woodbury township deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are, therefore, notified, to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate, will present the same, well authenticated for settlement.

Sept. 28th, '60. ISAAC K. LATSHAW,
Ad m'r

NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Henry Weaverling, late of West Providence township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY WEAVERLING,
Sept. 21, 1860. Executrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the Estate of Worman Johnson, late of Southampton, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MORS,
Sep. 21, 1860. Administrator.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—

The undersigned appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Benjamin H. Walker, Adm'r. of the Estate of Eliel Allen, late of St. Clair Township. dec'd. to and among the creditors of said dec'd., will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the 1st of November, next,—when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

JOHN MOWER,
Oct. 19 '60. Auditor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

OF A VALUABLE FARM.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county the undersigned will sell at public sale on Thursday the 25th, day of October next, on the premises, all that Valuable Farm late the residence of Abraham Lingenfelter, dec'd., situated in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Blackburn's Heirs, Fred. Miller, Mahlon Blackburn and Lloyd Lundy, containing 232 acres and allowance, patanted land, more or less, about 125 acres cleared and under cultivation; about 20 acres Meadow, and a good apple orchard thereon; an abundance of good water. There is erected two log houses and a double log barn. This property is in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools and Market. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. where terms of sale will be made known.

DAVID LINGENFELTER
Sept. 28 '60. Adm'r

PHIL'A. ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. LADOMUS. N. KULON

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
No. 802 CHESTUT STREET PHIL'A.
(FIRST DOOR ABOVE EIGHTH STREET,)

Would most respectfully ask the attention of Citizens and Strangers to their Large, Cheap, and well selected Stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Gold Hunting Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat case,	$40 00
Gold Lever Watches, open face, full jewel'd 18 carat case,	30 00
Gold Lepine Watches, open face, full jewelled, 18 carat case,	22 00
Silver Lever Watches, Hunting case, full jewelled,	18 00
Silver Lever watches, open face, full jeweled,	14 00
Silver Lepine Watches, Hunting case,	14 00
Silver Lepine Watches, open face,	9 00
Gold Guard Chains,	12 00
Gold Vest and Fob Chains,	10 00
Gold Pen Holder with Pen and Pencil,	4 00
Gold Pencils,	1 50
Gold Pens with Silver Holders,	1 00
Silver Table Spoons, per set,	
Silver Tea Spoons,	6 00
Gold Thimbles.	3 00

With a large assortment of Silver, Table and Tea Forks; Dessert, Mustard and Salt Spoons; Pie, Cake, and Ice Cream knives; Sugar Spoons; Preserve Spoons; Pickle Knives and Forks, etc.

☞Also, constantly on hand, a magnificent assortment of Jewelry, consisting in part of Bracelets, Breastpins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Miniature cases for 1, 2, 4, and 6 likenesses; Gold Crosses, Children's armlets, and every thing in the Jewelry line, of the latest and most approved patterns.

Gold and silver Thimbles: Wedding Rings at all prices. Ladies' Chatelaines, Gold Watch keys and Seals; Studs and Sleeve Buttons; Opera Glasses.

Always on hand, a splendid assortment of Diamond Jewelry. Also, Diamonds mounted in the most beautiful manner, equal to any work in the United States, at moderate prices.

Silver plated Tea Sets, Silver plated Knives and Forks—beautiful goods, and look equal to Silver.

CALIFORNIA GOLD BOUGHT OR MADE UP TO ORDER.

☞All descriptions of Hair Jewelry, such as Breastpins, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Chains, Charms, made to order in the most beautiful style. Old Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

We can send by mail, with perfect safety, Watches or Jewelry to any part of the United States. All orders must be accompanied with the Cash. No goods sent unless the money is first received. Call or address

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
802 Chestnut Street, Phil'a.

May 18,'60.–6 ms.

LOOKING GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, OIL PAINTINGS,

The most extensive and elegant assortment at the very lowest rates.—Glasses in store of every description. Mahogany framed Glasses, for country sales. Print and Portrait frames, Window Cornices, Gilt Mouldings, etc. Estimates for furnishing Glasses to fill every space, by mail on application. Engravings for Grecian and Antique Paintings.—Catalogues gratis.

JAS. S. EARLE & SON,
816 Chestnut St., Phil'a.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS & TEACHERS.—

The examination of Teachers and the renewing of certificates, will take place in the several townships as follows, to wit: In Cumberland Valley, at May's school house, on September 22d; in Harrison, at Comp's school house on the 24th; in Londonderry, at Bridgeport, on the 25th; in Juniata, at Buena Vista on the 26th; in Schellsburg on the 27th; in St. Clair at Eight Square, on the 28th; in Union, at Mowry's mill on the 29th; in Hopewell, at Dasher's on the 1st Oct; in Broad Top, at Hopewell on the 2d; in Liberty, at Stonerstown on the 3d; in Middle Woodberry, at Woodberry on the 4th; in South Woodberry at Enterprise on the 5th; in Snake Spring at Hartley's on the 6th; in Bedford township, at Bedford on the 10th; in West Providence at Bloody Run on the 11th; in West Providence at Householder's on the 12th; in Monroe, at Clearville on the 13th; in Southampton at Chaneysville on the 15th; in Colerain at Rainsburg on the 16th; and in Bedford borough on the 20th.

The above examinations will commence at nine o'clock, A. M.

Teachers and Directors should be punctual at the hour appointed, as we wish to see all the Directors on the day of examination, in their respective townships; we therefore earnestly request them all to be present.

All County Certificates, issued since the last regular township examinations, are hereby rendered null. Teachers are requested to bring their certificates with them, as the former Superintendent has failed to furnish us with the Duplicates of the same.

GEO. SIGAFOOS,
Sept. 10, 1860. Co. Superintendent.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Christian Blattenberger, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said tp., notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement.

JACOB CROYLE,
Oct. 5, 1860. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of Jonathan Horton, late of Bedford borough, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated to the subscriber at Bedford.

OLIVER HORTON,
Oct. 5, 1860. Adm'r of the estate of Jonathan Horton dec'd.

BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD!

Arrangements have been effected between the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. and HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R. CO., by which Freights are transported at the following low rates: From Hopewell to Philadelphia, Flour, 62½ cents per barrel. Grain, 31 cents per 100 lbs. Merchandize Westward, From Philadelphia to Hopewell, per 100 lbs., 1st Class, 75 cents. 2d class, 60 cts. 3d class 50 cents. 4th class, 35 cents. Salt and Plaster, 30 cents.

Freights Westward are received at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 13th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, and forwarded daily.

Freights Eastward are received at the Hopewell station of Broadtop R. R., and forwarded daily.

S. B. KINGSTON, JR.,
Freight agent, Penn'a. R. R. Co., Phil'a.
S. S. FLUCK,
Freight Agent, H. & B. T. R. R., Hopewell Station.

Riddlesburg Coal, Fine and Lump, always on hand and for sale.

S. S. FLUCK.
Sept. 7, 1860.

HEALTH AND ITS PLEASURES OR DISEASE WISH ITS AGONIES: CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM!

Holloway's Pills.

Nervous Disorders

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters,

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite,

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they, crete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs Out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone de the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acrity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases.

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma	Jaundice,
Billious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic-Doulloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all kinds,
Head-ache,	Weakness from what ever cause.
Indigestion,	

☞CAUTION!—None genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

. Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, thro

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL electon.--Whereas, in and

by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said Elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the County of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said County, on the second day after the first Monday, being the 6th day of November, 1860, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the School House in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of Joshua Filler, in Ramsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at schoolhouse number 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's School House in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the School House near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill, as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of the township of Liberty to meet at the School House in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville, in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick School House in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick School House in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the School House near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the log School House at Bloody Run in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's Mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of the township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry; at which time, and the places designated, the qualified electors will elect by ballot twenty seven electors for the State of Pennsylvania, to cast the vote of said State, for President and Vice President of the United States.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by public proclamation, and to keep open till 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person excepting Justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or Judiciary department of this State or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3d, 1819, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'oclock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this state at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days, immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the lists of voters kept by them

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such persons on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona-fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove in the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as a oresaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than nor more than twelve months and it shall be shown in the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or township where said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount they bet or offered to bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on Friday, next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eighthundred and sixty, and the eighty-fifth of the Independence of the United States.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

August 31st, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.—By Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned administrator of the Estate of Peter Barndollar, late of West Providence township, dec'd., will sell on Saturday, the 6th day of October, next, on the premise, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One Tract of land, situate on the South side of the Juniata river in said township, containing 217 acres and allowance, adjoining lands of David Spark, Jacob Barndollar and others, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, in a good state of cultivation; 10 acres thereof good meadow and a quantity more can be made. The improvements consist in part of a Two Story Double Log Dwelling House, Barn, Wagon Shed, Spring-house and other out buildings. There is also an apple orchard of good fruit on the premises; also a sugar camp.

This property is certainly a desirable one account of its locality, being but one mile from the contemplated Rail Road, and a stream passing through it affording good water power for mill purposes.

ALSO—One other tract adjoining the above, containing 22 acres and allowance, well timbered held by warrant.

TERMS:—One third in hand after confirmation of Sale, to wit: On the first of April, 1861, when a deed will be made and possession given. The remainder in two equal annual payments, thereafter, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
Administrator.

Sept. 3d, 1860.

GRAND MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 2.

Headquarters. 1st Brigade, 16th Division, P. U. V.

The several Companies, Staff Officers and all members of the 1st Brigade, 16th Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers, are hereby ordered to attend an Encampment, known as "Camp Taylor," to be held in Bedford, commenceing on Monday, the 15th of October, 1860, and to continue six days.

Companies will supplly themselves with Camp Kettles, as there are none to be had from the State. Fresh meats can be purchased on the Camp ground.

A cordial invitation is extended to all the neighboring Military to participate with us; a soldier's welcome will greet you. Ample preparations are making for the comfort of all those who may be present. By order of

LEMUEL EVANS,
Brigadier General, 1st Brigade, 16th Div. P. U. V.
Alexander Compher, Aid-de-Camp.
Evansville, Sept. 7, 1860.

LIST OF LETTERS—

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE at Bedford Pa., September 30th, 1860.

Alcorn J	Miller Jacob
Allen W H—3	Miller Joseph
Bryan R—3	Mortimore Mary Jane
Bozman James E	McRee Anderson W
Boyc Patrick	Morgerley Miss
Blodget J A	McConoly D
Blake C L	Neal Eliza Mrs
Bailey Catherine A	Nilson William
Barreis A	O'Hagan James
Bayerd David E	Piper Scott
Butler T E	Painter John T
Berkett Andrew	Person Johnson Mrs
Curl George W	Park Egbut & Co
Cummings James	Pyfer P M Mrs
Clarke W A	Prescott Addison
Campbell W W	Robison Jonas
Dorland Garret—3	Redger Jos
Dolling Henry B	Ridenbaugh Samuel
Dean Andy	Raymund Augustus
Delty Mary	Swope, King & Co
Eshleman J S	Sperry John J
Ewing Calvin	Slentz J
French Mrs	Samels Adam
Fuller Elijah	Sellers William
Gideon George S	Speice L D
Hanway Washington—3	Snyder John H
Higgins James	Statler Jonathan
Hollow R	Snekler Edman
Hetrick John S	Smith Eliza Miss
Hoon Philip	Stuart James
Henry James	Spicer L D
Hughes James	Sillers A
Haney E Miss	Sibb David
Layman Peter	Spalding Charles
Lewis Sarah Miss	Traupp D H B Dr
Lehman Josiah	Thompson Send G
Landher Miss	Wilkinson D M Dr
Layton Margret Miss	Walker S W Mrs
Moore Theopulus G	Weit Wm C
Markey Patrick	Wisly Jane Mrs
Mayfair Nathaniel	Walters H M Mrs
Miller Mathew	Weister Shuman
Mercerean J D	Worsing Catherine
Martin James	Young J W
McNulty James	

JOHN A. MOWRY, P. M.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Bedford Mineral Springs Company, are hereby notified that the annual election of President and Directors of said Company, will be held at the Bedford Springs, on Thursday, the 11th day of October, inst., between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M. of said day.

JOHN P. REED,
Secretary.

Sep. 21, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER, and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

SHIRES & JORDAN.

feb 25,'60-1y

BEDFORD MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

FOUR AND SIX HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, single and double shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of overtwenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.

June 8, 1860.—6m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the remises, on Thursday, the 25th day of October, inst., a tract of land containing 80 acres more or less, about 20 acres under cultivation, and some 30 acres more suitable for meadow, having thereon erected a two story log house and a log barn, also a young apple orchard thereon, and a sugar camp; good running water at the door, adjoining lands of Ellis Rodgers, Stephen Wonders, Jonathen Bomgardner and others, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, being late the residence of George N. Davis deceased. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. when terms of sale will be made known. Persons desiring to purchase, will find this a very desirable property and are invited to attend.

GEORGE N. ELLIS,
Adm'r of Geo. N. Davis, dec'd.

Sep. 21, 1860.

FOR SALE,

OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot wheels and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 aliuvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keete, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

160 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Bedford, Pa

Jan 27, 1860

H. L. GODBOLD,

TUNER & REPAIRER

of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

BEDFORD HOTEL,

AND GENERAL STGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C Reamer.)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

D. BORDER,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855

Iron City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!

$35.00

Pays for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book Keeping, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

BOARD 8 WEEKS $20, *STATIONARY* $7.

ENTIRE EXPENSES $62.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1856, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞ Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embellished Views of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan 13, 1860.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

REV. JOHN LYON,
T. LYTTLETON LYON, A. M., } PRINCIPALS.

THE Summer session of this institution will open on Friday, the 4th day of May 1860.

It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community, and a strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.

It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

TERMS. { $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches.

Terms for day scholars:

Per Quarter. { $6.—English Branches. $7.50, Classical do &c.

June 10,'59.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subserbers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted qual to the best Eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASCHOM.

Nov. 11, 1859

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.-1y.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

TO MILL OWNERS!—

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Burs can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., March 4, 1859.

BEDFORD COUNTY MAP.

I Will make a directory map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to justify me in the enterprise.

The map will be large and well finished and will show the location of all the public roads streams, boundary lines, towns, villages, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Post Offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills &c., &c., and will contain the names of all the property holders, and show the busines that almost each one is engaged in. I will put on the same sheet maps of all the towns and large villages, also tables and statistics of the County and (if taken in time) the census of 1860. Pains will be taken to make it as reliable as any Map in the State.

EDW'D. L. WALKER.

July 1,'59.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

UNION HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still keeps the Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all friends and the travelling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

June 3, 1859.

BLASTING POWDER AND SAFETY FUSES,

for sale at

july20,'60. A. L. DEFIBAUGH'S.

DENTIST.

C. M. HICKOK,

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, pivoted, re-filled, set and inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIBLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN, Bedford, Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA, "
JOHN MOWER, "
R. FORWARD, Somerset, "
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co., Phil'a "
J. WATT & Co., Pittsbur "
J. W. CURLEY, & Co., "

Commonwealth Insurance Company.

UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,

HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

Insure buildings or other property against loss or damage by Fire.

—ALSO—

AGAINST PERILS OF THE SEA, INLAND NAVIGATION & TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

SIMON CAMERON, JAMES FOX, WM. H. KEPNER, F. K. BOAS, ELI SLIFER, GEO. M. LAUMAN, GEO. BERGNER, A. B. WARFORD, J. H. BERRYHILL, WM. DOCK, BENJ. PARKE, W. F. MURRY, W. F. PACKER

OFFICERS:

SIMON CAMERON, President.
BENJAMIN PARKE, Vice-President.
S. S. CARRIER, Secretary.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Agent, Bedford, Pa. Office on Juliana Street.

Oct. 21, 1859.-1y.

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

J. C. DICKEN—

Attorney at Law, Pittsburg, Pa

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

July 1, 1859.-1y.

JOHN BORDER—

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN
G. H. SPANG.

Aug. 1, 1859.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞ Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hoffius.

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store.

Aug. 1, 1859.

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

American Life Insurance & Trust Co.

CAPITAL Stock, $500,000.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, WALNUT STREET,

S. E. CORNER OF FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE insurance at the usual mutual rates, at about 20 per cent less, or at total abstinence rates, at the lowest in the world.

J. C. SIMS, Secretary.
A. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN J. SCHELL, Agent, Bedford, Pa

Jan. 27, 1860.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

S. E. Cor. 11th & Market Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

W. KANAGA,
M. McVEY, } PROPRIETORS.

Feb. 3, 1860.

A LOT OF PURE MAPLE SUGAR, FOR SALE by

July 20,'60. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.